

Yielding up the other check Dropping bumbly on the knees Closing lips when dared to speak, Will not do in times like these.

Knoxville, Tenn., August 22, 1866.

C. S. HUBBARD, No. 24, Broad Street, Boston, Mass is our regularly appointed agent to receive subscription for our paper in the States of Connecticut and Massa

The Warg can be had every week at the News | the State Government, and dealing out some heavy Depot of R. H. Singleton, Post Office Building blows against the mad policy of A. Johnson. He Nashville, Tenn.

#### What is Radicalism?

A great many men denounce the Radicals without knowing who they are, or what they hold. The term radical is a primitive word; a radix, root, or a simple underived uncompounded word. In politics, a radical is one who advocates a radical reform, or extreme measures in reformation. In putting down a rebellion, and sustaining the Union, a radical is one who goes for disfranchising rebels, punishing traitors, and giving the control of the country to loyal men. In politics the INDEPENDENTS were radicals, and styled themselves "Root-and-branch men." As an able writer on political economy says "Radicalism means root-work: the uprooting of all falsehoods and abuses." Hence, in the present division of parties in America, the Radicals are the men who are radically in favor of the Union, and radically opposed to rebels and rebel sympathizers. The majority in both branches of Congress are radicals, and they are radically right. The hundreds of thousands who rushed under arms, in the late war, to the rescue of the American flag, were radicals, and they were radically successful. We glory in being a radical, because it places us on the side of our country, which is proof that we are RADICALLY ern and Foreign assistance. The same impudent

### Gov. Brownlow and His Radical-Serving Legislature.

"Then one of the twelve, called Judas Iscariot, went unto the chief priests. "And said unto them. What will ye give me, and I will deliver him unto you? And they covenanted with him for thirty pieces of silver.

"And from that time he sought opportunity to

of a column and a half in the Washington National Republican, the mouth-piece of A. Johnson; and he is known to be the Judgs of the whole narrative .-Substitute the name of Johnson for that of Brownlow, throughout the article, and it is a truthful comment upon the Scripture quoted.

during the two years he was Military Governor, for into another revolution ! the sake of the Vice Presidency, and has basely betraved them to their rebel enemies. He kissed the | bell's town, exclaims: negro in every speech he made, and in every document he issued, swearing by the Chief Priests of Abolition that he was the negro's Moses, and then betrayed him into the hands of his Southern enemy. He kissed the Fenians that he might sell them arms and ammunition, and then betrayed them into the hands of their British enemies. The last kissing that Andrew Judas has done, was to kies the bolters in the Tennessee Legislature, that he might betray the State Government he had assisted in constructing, into the hands of its rebel enemies. He has out-Judased Judas, proving to the world that the old original Iscariot is only qualified to run upon his ticket for Vice President!

### Threatened with War.

We are not an alarmist, and we usually gaze upon much composure as other men. And although we Union. have no doubt that the Copper-Johnson-Rebel party | All this looks to another rebellion, and points to will plunge the country into another war, and that Tennessee as the starting point. And we are sorry the whole rebel force of leaders South are aiming at to say that the prospects of another war are fully as this very thing, we sincerely trust our apprehen- promising now as they were the summer before the sions will not be realized by coming events. No late rebellion! sane man can longer doubt that we are rapidly approaching that state of affairs when loyal men must prepare to defend themselves and otherwise get ready for the renewal of civil war, and its terrible consequences. To our mind the present aspect of affairs is appalling. May God save the country and a suffering people from the evils threatened, on account of the mismanagement, treachery, and culpable remissness of a faithless President!

The indications are that the first blow will be struck in Tennessee. There is a settled purpose on the part of the rebels, and such pretended Union men as are disfranchised by law, and are in sympathy with rebels, to overthrow the State Government, amend the Constitution, and force a rebel rule upon the State. The following extract from a recent issue of the Lebanon Herald, a Middle Tennessee rebel paper, expresses the feelings and purposes of the whole clan of conspirators :

"There is, in our opinion, but one feasable method to 'alter, reform, or abolish' the State Government, and that is by calling a convention of the sovereign people of the State. How is this to be done? We all know that the people who are in possession of the government of the State will throw every obstacle in the way of a peaceable assemblage of delegates. That they will try every means in their power to prolong their despotism over our down-trodden people, so it will be useless to expect assistance from that quarter. How is it to be done? Simply by holding preliminary meetings, and fixing on a day for a general election of delegates. The constitution gives them the 'inalienable' and 'indefeasible' right to do this 'whenever they think

Whenever these recolutionary steps are taken, the GOVERNOR, if he shall do his duty-and he will tru, even if it cost him his life-will call out the well militis of the State, and put down the 'bogus' convention. Then the strife will commence. Hence we say the next rebellion bids fair to start in Ten-

# Public Speaking.

We learn from parties present that Horace Maynard and General Cooper spoke to two thousand people last week at Athens. The first named gentleman spoke two hours, and the other an hour and

On Thursday last Maynard spoke to a large audi-much to the disgust of the citizens. ence at Maynardsville. On Saturday he spoke to more particular in regard to the observance of the an overwhelming crowd at Maryville. This week Sabbath than those of any of the large cities of the up of rebels and copperheads. The people of East is anticipated from any respectable citizen, the great Tennessee are all right, and they will prove their tend to vote for the advocates of another rebellion, have taken every precaution against a riot, and or the men who acted with the rebels in the late. State troops are under orders for any emergency.

... THE notorious Memphis Avalanche makes a furious attack upon the Metropolitan Police of that city, without pretending to make a solitary charge against it, and provokes its violent overthrow in the the midst of the doings of that body. We shall be following words:

said in favor of the present police system, but its exever war upon a measure that was conceived in iniquity and brought forth in infamy. Have our people lost all spirit? Are they craven-hearted cow- of a compromise. Thus the man enthroned at ards? If Nashville puts on her manhood and frees Washington, and the one confined at Fortress Monherself from the disgrace which Radical hate attempted to impose on her by this Metropolitan Police, can't Memphis do the same thing? Can't the Davisites agreeing to take back seats! hands of imported strangers and Yankee adventurers be kept out of the tax-payers pocket? Is there no way to stop the usurpers-to wipe out this insult to the intelligence, honor, and morality of our

ATA conservative barbecue in Huntsville. Mo., the United States flag was ordered to be pulled down, and it was accordingly lowered amidst cheers and yells of derision on the part of the supporters of A. Johnson.

Speaking the Past Two Weeks. The Secretary of State, A. J. Feltcher, Esq., made

formed by those who heard the speech. persons from other counties, upon whose minds the

goes for Congress and the Radicals, out and out! On Friday last we were present at Jonesboro', in two hours and forty minutes to an overwhelming au- brief notice of the history, nature, and cause of choldience, in a beautiful grove. The common remark ers, might not be uninteresting. was, "the whole county is out." The speech was well received, and the evidence was conclusive that the people of that county were all right. On Saturday we met with the entire people of

Carter county at Elizabethton, and we found them all right, on the side of Congress and the country. and against rebels and rebel sympathizers. Colonel Fletcher spoke three hours, defending Congress and than an hour. It was an able and telling speech, and was repeatedly and loudly cheered. Senstor P. P. Nelson followed in a sensible speech of less than one hour, in which he dealt out the right sort | mountains, ascending rivers, crossing deserts, lakes | pupils of the Naval Academy from any favoritism

Upon the whole, it was a great day for Carter county and the Union cause, and the gathering was larly and practically known by the physicians of a country require that a portion of the young men the largest had in the county for six years past. It is proper to state that Rev. W. B. Carter asked for a division of time, and it was properly denied him, as it amounted to little less than a proposition to break up the meeting. When he would have attempted to speak the crowd would have dispersed. Besides, when the Union party are at the trouble and expense of collecting a large audience, and furnishing speakers, they don't intend to yield the occasion to men whose principles are so unpopular that two points it spread westwardly along the lakes, and country has called the pupils of the academy from they can't induce fifty persons in a county to turn out to hear them. The wide world is before all such men, and they are free to make as many appoint ments as they think proper.

#### At Their Old Tricks.

The advocates of the late rebellion deluded man honest people in the South by the promises of North liars now boast that there will be an uprising in the North that will keep the Northern hoards out of the South. These political strumpets are the enemies of the Union, and have not yet abandoned the hope of destroying the Government, and setting up a Southern Confederacy. They will see no civil war in the North; they will find they have been listening to false prophets, and they will find the North united and determined. When the loyal armies of the North start South again-as we believe betray him."-St. Mathew, chapter xxvi, verses 14, they will have to do in less than two years-they may, as we trust they will, deem it expedient to The foregoing is the heading of an abusive article hang all the traitors in their rear, and leave none but loyal men on guard.

But if it should be true that there will be civil wa in the North, it is certainly cold comfort to the impoverished Tennessee farmer and mechanic to look upon his burning dwelling, plundered barn, and fenceless fields, and reflect that his fellow-country-1860, and urged them in his speeches not to submit are as wretched and beggarly as themselves! Our If Lincoln were elected, and betrayed them to their people have had enough of war, and they ought to enemies in 1861. He kissed the Republican party stop the wind-pipes of all who seek to plunge them

The Lebanon Herald, published in Gov. Camp-

How long! O, how long will we have to bear the oppressor's rod? Are we venturing too far when we advise our friends to walk up to the polls at the next election and demand their rights? Are we saving too much when we advise them to maintain their rights there?

At a public meeting of the citizens of Williamson county, held on the 28th ult., the following crazy resolution was adopted:

Resolved. That we consider it desirable and expedient, that the delegates from this State to the Na tional Union Convention to assemble at Philadelphis on the 14th of August, shall apply to the President of the United States, and endeavor to obtain his consent as Commander-in-Chief of the army, to the holding of a State Constitutional Convention by the people of Tennessee upon the terms accorded by him to the people of the other Southern States, wit a view to set aside the present State organization and thereby to bring this State into efficient coportentous clouds in the political horizon with as operation with the Executive policy for restoring the

# The Grayback Convention.

The Convention has met in Philadelphia, and done up the job it intended. It turns out, since the names of its delegates have been made public, that it | the blood, hence we conclude that this substance is was composed of three classes of politicians-members of the Rebel Congress-members of the Chicago Convention-Johnsonites drawn from the Republican party and the old Locofoco organization.

These may be further classified as follows: 1. Those who sought to overthrow the Government by arms, fighting, plundering and murdering,

2. Those who sought to overthrow it by diplomawhich is tedious and perplexing, and can only incy, intriguing, legislating and blockade running.

3. And those who seek to surrender it to the former classes, after their arms and diplomacy have been defeated. In this last category we find a majority of the whole Convention.

Had we predicted two years ago that such a Convention would be held in the loyal State of Pennsylvania, in the summer of 1866, and that a few men in the South who had fought for three and four years in the Federal army would fall in with them. we should have been pronounced a crazy man!

Special dispatches to the Washington Chronicle, two days in advance of the meeting, show how the PHILADELPHIA, August 12.—The city is quie

though many delegates to the Jeff. Davis and A. Johnson Convention have arrived. Orr, Sharkey A. O. P. Nicholson, Ben Wood, Vallandigham, Pen dleton, Steadman, the Blairs, Gov. Randall, and Cowan, are on the ground. SECOND DISPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, August 12.—The excitement about the Convention is increasing rapidly. The Continental Hotel and Girard House and streets between them are completely blockaded by the crowd, and much angry discussion is going on, some de claring that Vallandigham and the party he represents shall not enter the Convention. Fernando Wood insists vehemently that they shall be admit-

ted without question. The correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, of the same date, says :

The wigwam is far from being completed, no a half, both doing good service in the Union cause. part of the roof having as yet been put on. A large body of workmen have been busy upon it all day, both Maynard and Cooper spoke at Jacksborough disregard of the Sabbath, and of the public opinion of to a large and attentive audience. The people every- the city. The feeling in the city against the Con- evaporation. Now the only requisite for the spread condition of political agitation. The future no one where cheer their loyal teachings, and their showing | vention is very strong. Indeed, although no violence influx of ex-rebels happening so soon after the butchering of the Louisiana Convention, is the theme of loyalty when they come to vote. They don't in- constant and excited remark. The city authorities All the elements that ever hated the Union party,

represented to-night. This brief notice of the Convention we prepare upon leaving home to be absent several days, and in able in our next issue to give the closing scenes .-The leaders will manage to get some of the most activity." Then as to the qualities of the soil he "Is there no way for our people to wash their objectionable men to withdraw, and then, with a continues, "ist, that it be porous, (i.e. permeable to hands of this nuisance? There is something to be flourish of trumphets, boast of patriotism and haristence is a usurpation on one side and a humiliation | mony. But still, the Andrew Johnson and Jeff. on the other; and every man who loves freedom and | Davis men will control. The Davis men will outjustice more than he fears theft and murder, will number the Johnson men, but the latter, having the patronage of the Government, will dictate the terms

or fought to destroy the Government, are largely

The following epitaph was taken from a tom bstone in a village churchyard in Georgia:

> "open yer ies for here lies all that ken rot rite where she sot when she was happy— Our Liza Jane kalled home again To jine her pappy Live so that you and I may tu
> Jine them and forever pray
> agin the chills and kolers."

Reflections on Cholera.

This terrible malady in its cruel onward march

was a disease peculiar to India in Asia hence call- superior scientific and practical education, under the ed India or Asiatic cholera - where it had been instruction of thoroughly accomplished teachers. known for about two hundred years. However, This is a privilege which, in the nature of things, very ancient writers have described a disease, the can fall to the lot of but a small portion of the youth symptoms of which were typic of, if not identically of the country, and it is one which, in all probabilithe same as the symptoms known to represent chol- ty, many of the pupils of the academy would other era now. Other names have been used, such as ma- wise not enjoy. It is, however, but the smallest part lignant, epidemic, spasmotic, algide, and cholera of what the government does for you. In admitasphyxia, but all meaning the same. Though so ting you to the academy, it secures to you an adeof the medical profession beyond its present limits your future support, of which, while you live, nothuntil it made its appearance in Bengal in 1817, from ing but incapacity or misconduct can deprive you. was not until 1830-31 and '32, that it became famil- present state of the world, the safety and honor o Europe and America. Asia having been thorough- should be regularly educated and trained in the ly and mercilessly scourged, it paused upon the con- science and art of war. This is necessary in both fines of Africa and Europe for several years as if to arms of the service, but particularly so in the navy. recruit its stores of destruction. In 1830 it crossed There are several instances in the land service of over to Moscow, visited St. Petersburg in '31, reach- brilliant success on the part of chieftains who first ed London and Paris in '32, and in the same year entered the field in middle life; but the instances spanded the Atlantic ocean and appeared in Ameri- are much less frequent of distinguished naval comca, at Quebec, in Canada. June 8th, sending a de- manders who did not commence the preparation in southwardly along the Atlantic coast and down the their homes, and conferred upon them the aboveed its most deadly ravages among the West India the Navy. Islands. During this time it was searching out the extreme nothern and southern provinces of Europe and depopulating the regions of the Nile in Africa. Still it did not cease its endemic form in India. It has since visited our Continent four times, in 1834, Navy Department that there are two vacancies in 1849, 1854 and 1866. Much more might be added the Naval Academy at Annapolis, which will be of interest but needlessly concerning the history and filled upon my recommendation, as the Representadisposition of cholers, but we turn our attention to tive of the 2d Congressional District of Tennessee.

profession knows nothing, or but little about cholera don in the time of the great plague with their nos- the Academic Board, provided that in the opinion trums, anti-plague cordials and panaceas. The second of the Medical Board they are physically sound. rich and add notoriety to the former.

The nature and cure are subjects more interesting to the medical profession, the cause and symptoms are more important to the commercial world, while the materies morbi, or elements of the disease are beyond the ken of any. Some eminent authors and physicians have referred the nature of cholera to an inflammatory condition of the mucous membrane of the alimentary canal, while others refer it to a pathological condition of the nervous functions, especially those of the ganglionic system, and humorist discarding freight-cars and telegraph wires seek passport by way of the fluids. Though the mucous membrane of the prima viæ is apparently effected first, still it is known that the functions of circulation, nutrition, and secretion, are seriously involved, and so simultaneously that it may be a question whether these are not the primary seat of attack. Very soon, however, the excretory function of the kidneys become implicated. nervous symptoms set in and the patient dies frequently of uramia. The absorbents lose their tonicity, the alimentary canal loses its protective elements, so that the water with some other important constituents of the blood are poured out. The blood becomes thick, disordered and disproportioned, so

that the lungs are impeded in their action, and the surface becomes cold for want of a due supply of fresh oxyginated blood. While post mortum exinations have enriched the patholigy of the disease. chemical analysis has revealed many interesting truths which serve as beacon lights to lead the physician's judgment to proper conclusions and to surer results. For example, chemical analysis shows larger quantities than usual of chloride of sodium in the alvine evacuations, and at the same time a superabundance of the same constituent appears in vielded at the expense of some organic tissue. Microscopic examinations show large quantities of epithelium in the stools, while cadaveric examinations reveal the esophagus and other parts of the canal sometimes almost entirely denuded of epithelium,-( Prof. Horner,) and echymotic spots covered with Diphtheritic exudation,-(Piragoff.) Upon these subjects volumes teem with medical literature

terest a close investigating mind. The disorder is considered to depend upon some essential specific poison, which is supposed to be both portable and etherial, and there seem to be certain conditions necessary, or at least favorable for its incubation and reproduction. These conditions are both atmospherical and terene; but the testimony as to the latter being the most fit recipient seems to preponderate. Water is known to be a favorable nidus for poisons, from which the evaporations continually going on convey it to the air which is a very favorable vehicle in the ratio of its dampness. Hence the danger of being exposed early of mornings and late of evenings, especially in damp lowlands. Hence cellars and lower rooms of houses are more dangerous to sleep or dwell in than those on the second or third floors, and " the mortality is inversely as the altitude." "In London the more elevated situations were, cacteris paribus, safer in proportion to elevation." While vitciated and unwholesome air of our crowded houses and densely populated districts and towns is to be considered rather as auxiliary in the predisposition of a community in its depressing influence on the system, than as an immediate cause, we think there is room for a reasonable inference that when poluted and impregnated with cholers poison during a rain the poison will be washed down, and, in cities, concentrated in the cisterns out of which water is obtained for drink and culinary purposes. Thus the poison may not only be breathed but received into the system per

oris. This brings us to the terene conditions. Water und erneath the surface of the ground continually seeking different levels, and in its recession leaves detris of various offending material which ferment, decompose and finally reach the air by of the disease in a locality permeated by these everchanging streams is the contact of the specific poison, for instance, from privies or cess-pools. This fined to certain streets, sides of streets, or even certain houses, while others in the immediate neighborhood are unmolested. Pettenkefer, one of the members of the Commission sent to Bayaria in 1854, for the investigation of the cholera, concludes thus: "The only indispensible conditions are human intercourse yielding the germ in the excretion of cholera patients, and the soil developing this germ into air and water). 2d, That water exists at a certain depth below the surface (ground or subsoil water). 3d, That the soil is in some degree impregnated with the products of organic decomposition, especially these of excrementitious origin. Towns built on such soil were epidemically effected, built on impermeable rock were entirely spared." The state of the mind, the condition of the system and bowels all exert an influence to invite or resist an attack.

THE only reason why Andrew Johnson didn't veto the Atlantic Telegraph Cable was, that he would have been obliged to take water, which is wholly incompatible with "My Policy!"-Press &

Among the names signed to a call for a Johnson Convention in Michigan, appears that of William Very proper. Most of the dead men are in the

Advantages of the Naval Academy.

Application having been made on your behalf telling speech at Newport, in Cocke county, and seems to be at this time threatening us on all sides. for admission to the United States Naval Academy. was listened to with marked attention, as we are in- so that we know not what day it may light in our you will find, in the enclosed permit, a statement of midst. Some, however, seem to entertain the idea the requisite qualifications for admission. Should Col. Fletcher also spoke for three hours to a large that the air of East Tennessee is too pure, and her you, on examination, show a fair proficiency in the audience at Dandridge, in the county of Jefferson. mountains too sacred for the abode of a disorder so branches of knowledge there indicated, and comply His effort there is spoken of in terms of great praise. baneful. High mountains and crystal waters, with with the other conditions, you will be received as a The sitting of the Circuit Court there brought many pure atmosphere, have failed to arrest it in other midshipman, and become thenceforward an officer countries, and, with the modern improvements for of the Navy of the United States. So great is the speech made a decided impression. Jefferson county traveling, which brings daily into our midst persons importance of this step, not merely to yourself, but already carrying the disease from infected places, it to the public, that the Secretary deems it a fit occaseems hardly probable that we will be altogether sion to call your attention to the obligations which Washington county, and heard Col. Fletcher speak neglected. In view of these facts we thought a you assume in this new and honorable character.

You will bear in mind, then, that the government in receiving you into its Naval Academy, under-Prior to the beginning of the present century this takes to furnish you, at the public expense, with a long known in India, it never attracted the attention quate provision, in a most honorable calling, for which province it began its fearful march, climbing This great benefit, however, is not conferred on the and oceans, until it had encircled the globe. But it to them, but from great public motives. In the tachment June 24th, to New York city. From these youth. This is the important reason for which the great valley of the Mississippi, until it had reached mentioned enviable privileges .- Estract from an the Gulf of Mexico, over which it leaped and pour- Address to the young Midshipmen by the Secretary of

### Naval Academy.

WASHINGTON, July 30, 1866. GENTLEMEN :- I am officially notified by the that which is more important, the nature and The candidates are to report for examination, at Annapolis, by the 20th of September next.

While our knowledge on these subjects is yet im- As there have been several applications, I have perfect, and while the investigations, though made decided to invite Dr. James Rodgers, Dr. Edward by the most profound and scrutinizing minds of the Goetz, and Dr. D. T. Boynton, as a Medical Board: last half century, have not been as satisfactory as and Rev. Thomas W. Humes, Prof. Thomas J. Lawe would hope for, still to say that the Medical mar, Prof. A. E. Blunt, Prof. John K. Payne, and Midshipman Washburn Maynard, as an Academic is a vile slander the perpetrators of which are either | Board to assemble at Knoxville, on the 15th of Sep wicked aspersers, or they are persons deficient in tember, for the examination of all applicants, and knowledge and common sense, of whom the first to recommend upon their reports-that is, to select are sycophants and imposters, such as flooded Lon- the two who shall be deemed the most worthy by

class are but deluded subjects, who come in to en- For the information of applicants, the fifth and sixth of the Academy Regulations are hereto appended. I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

HORACE MAYNARD. Messrs. Brownlow, Haws & Co.

V. No candidate will be admitted into the Naval Acade my unless he shall have passed a satisfactory examination before the Academic Board, and is found (in the opinion of a Medical Board, to be composed of the Surgeon of the Naval Academy and two other medical officers designated by the Secretary of the Navy,) physically sound, well formed and of robust constitution and qualified to ordure the arduous labors of an officer of the Navy.

VI. Candidates for appointment as Midshipmen must
be between fourteen and eighteen years of age when examined for admission. All candidates for admission will be required to certify on honor, to their precise age, to the Academic Board previous to examination, and none will be examined who are over or under the prescribed age. They must be of good moral character, satisfactory stimonials of which from persons in good repute in the neighborhood of their respective residences, must be pre-sented; and testimonials from clergymen, instructors in colleges and high schools, will have special weight. They must also pass a satisfactory examination before the Academic Board in reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography and English grammar, viz: in reading, they must read clearly and intelligibly from any English narrative work-as, for example, Bancroft's History of the United States; in writing and spelling, they must write from dictation, in a legible hand, and spell with correctness both orally and in periting; in arithmetic, they will be examined in numeration and the addition, sub-traction, multiplication and division of whole numbers and vulgar and decimal fractions, and proportion or the rule of three; in geography, they will be examined as to the leading grand divisions—the continents oceans and seas, the chief mountains and rivers, and the boundaries and population of the chief nations, their governments, capitals and chief cities; in English granar, they will be examined as to the parts of speech and the elementary construction of sentences, and will be required to write an original paragraph of a few sentences. The Board will judge whether the proficiency

#### Groan of Distress from a Johnsonite---Warning to the Tennessee Seditionists.

of the candidate in these branches is sufficient to qual

ify him to enter upon the studies of the Academy.

The Atlanta New Era introduces a letter from its Washington correspondent with the following

Our Washington correspondent draws a gleomy picture of the future. As we have remarked on former occasions, the name of this correspondent, did we feel at liberty to disclose it, would give additional weight to his letters. His extensive and intimate acquaintance with the leading men at the Capitol, and we may say of the nation, and his intimate relationship with some of the new Cabinet ministers, afford him tacilities which are enjoyed by few writers for the public press.

The letter is as follows: WASHINGTON, August 7 .- It is difficult to exaggerate the sensation the New Orleans disturbances have caused in the North. It is like one of those startling events that occurred in the French Revolution, to frenzy the people—for instance the attack on the palace of Louis XVI. and the slaughter of the Swiss body-guard. Every one is feverish for further news of the particulars. The Radical organs gloat over it. The President's friends lament it -The President has telegraphed General Sheridan to give a specific account of matters, and the greatest anxiety exists to get its reply. The Radical press are making all the use possible of the riot. They throw all the blood on the President. They strain every nerve to establish this point that opinion is not free at the South. They argue that the South refuses to accept, in its logical result, the freedom of

the slaves. Another dangerous fact is established, that the Radicals have entered on a new phase of agitation, infinitely more alarming than anything that has gone before. It is the effort to raise the negro element to power as the loyal element South, and proscribe all of the white race who were compromis in the secession movement. A few more riots, and more blood-shed, will bring things to a white heat North. The sight of blood seems to infuriate.

The South will need all its wisdom and prudence, and they must remember that everything of the character of the New Orleans disturbance, is bailed The troubles at New Orleans, and the excitement growing out of them, have in a certain degree overshadowed the Philadelphia Convention. Some think there is danger of a riot in Philadelphia on the assemblage of the Convention. This is only a question of the convention of the claims the source you will get the monsy.

The troubles at New Orleans, and the excitement growing and we are passed, and we are the number of the claims and having the number and amount of the claims, and having the number publication be made for four successive weeks in Brownlow's the most convenient for the claimant to obtain his dues by said court at its August Term, 1806: It is orliered and amount of the claims, and having the number publication be made for four successive weeks in Brownlow's Whig, notifying the Creditors of the estate of John Williams, deceased, to file their several claims and make themselves parties to the bill, on or before the ith Menday in November next, and passed, and we are the number of the claims, and having the number publication be made for four successive weeks in Brownlow's Whig, notifying the Creditors of the estate of John Williams, deceased, to file their several claims and make themselves parties to the bill, on or before the ith Menday in November next, and passed, and we are the number of the claims, and having the number publication be made for four successive weeks in Brownlow's Whig, notifying the Creditors of the estate of John Williams, deceased, to file their several claims and make themselves parties to the bill, on or before the ith Menday in November next, and a passed, and we are the number of the claims, and having the number of the claims, and having the number of the claims and amount of the claims, and having the number of the claims, and having the number of the claims and amount of the claims, and having the number of the claims and amount of the claims, and the number of the claims and amount of the claims in the number of the claims and amount of the claims in the number of the cla by the Radicals with the intensest delight.

tion of party tactics. If the Radicals can gain any thing by it, you need not be surprised at any result We are evidently approaching a most dangerous can predict. Supposing no outbreaks, yet if the Radicals carry the Northern elections they will come back to the next session furious and confident. The most revolutionary measures may be then appremay account for the epidemic sometimes being con- hended. Will they be content with an impeachment of the President? CONSERVATIVE.

Have the Tennessee Seditionists wisdom enough to read the signs of the times, and abandon the downward path, by which they are new going to certain destruction?

# Andrew Johnson's Supporters.

Clement L. Vallandigham is one of the great lights in the Copper-Johnson party. It will be remembered that during the war he received a pass from President Lincoln to visit his "friends in the South." Mr. John B. Jones, a clerk in the Rebel War Department, who kept a diary, and has since published it, made this record of Val's visit to

"June 22, 1863.-To-day I saw the memorandum of Mr. Ould of the conversation held with Mr. Vallandigham, for file in the archives. He says, if we can only hold out this year, the Peace party of the North would sweep the Lincoln dynasty out of existence. He seemed to have thought that our cause was sinking, and feared we would submit; which would, of course, be ruinous to his party."

What worse thing could we wish for the President than that he be damned by such supporters?

The President has killed the bill admitting Nebrasks by a pocket veto. He is determined that no mere loyal States shall reinforce the Union party in Congress if he can prevent it. South Carolina may come in, but Nebraska shan't.

A Curious Political Circular.

[From the New York Post.] A correspondent sends us a printed circular, of which the following is a copy, with only the omis-sion of the name and address of the person to whom it was sent. It would appear that this is an attempt to form a secret society with political objects. Such societies are out of place in a free State, and ought to be condemned and aveided by all patriotic citi-

The circular was mailed, as appears by the post mark, at Randall, in Montgomery county, in this State; we are informed that E. L. Williams, who signs it, is a clerk of Mr. Randall, the Postmaster General, who, it is known has recordly a contract of the c peral, who, it is known, has recently visited Mont-

United we stand, divided we fall. "Mr. - Dear sir: As you are one of the P. M.'s holding your appointment under the present Administration, it is taken for granted that you are a good and true Johnson man, and that confidence

can be placed in you for the purpose of cementing and uniting all the Johnson men in your district, so that there will be no disunion between the Johnson and all of the Conservatives in your section. "1st. This circular is to be kept PRIVATE; no per-

son is to have access to it but yourself. "2d. If you are true to the party, you will do as "3d. If you are not a Johnson man, you will in

confidence send this back, as all circulars are numbred with the name of each man attached. "4th. If you are true to the Administration you are to be made Deputy of your district. "5th, If you keep this circular, and intend to do all you can for the party, and become equally prom-

inent and efficient, you will, on receipt of this, forward to me by mail five dollars, for which I will send a charter and ritual, authorizing you in said harter to act as Deputy of your district. "6th. I cannot explain anything further in this circular, as you can see all would be exposed at

7th. None will know the secret but those omply with the above and receive a charter. Yours, &c., E. L. WILLIAMS, Sec.

Washington, D. C. (date erased.) "Randall, Montgomery county, N. Y."

### SPECIAL NOTICES.

AYER'S PILLS. ARE you sick, feeble and com plaining? Are you out of order with your system deranged and your feelings uncomfortable? These 1 rious illness. Some fit of sickness creeping upon you, and should be verted by a timely use of the right medy. Take Ayer's Pills, and

purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed n health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body and deranges its natural functions. These if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering and derangement. While in his condition, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint is also true in many of the seep seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly and many of them surely cured by the same means.-None who know the virture of these Pills will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure, such as Headache, Foul Stomach, Dysentery, Billous Complaints, Indigestion, Derangement of the Liver, Costiveness, Constipation, Heartburn, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Worms and Supression, when taken in large doses,

They are Sugar Coated, so that the most sensitive can take them easily, and they are surely the best purgative medicine

AYER'S AGUE CURE. For the Speedy and Certain Cure of In-Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague. Periodical Headache, or Billions Headthe whole class of diseases originating in billary derangement, caused by the malaria of miasmatic Countries. This remails has rarely failed to care the severest cases

Chills and Fever, and it has this great advantage over other Ague medicines, that it subdues the complaint without injury to the patient. It contains no oninine or other deleterious substance, nor does it produce quinism or any injurious effect whatever. Shaking brothers of the army and the west, try it and you will endorse these assertions. Prepared by J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere, in Knoxville, at wholesale and retail by E. J. SANFORD & CO.

----MRS. WINSLOW'S PREPARATIONS. Every mother, sister, and child know that Mrs. Winslow's

THE QUEEN HAIR RESTORER AND MYSTIC PILLS are offered to a discriminating public, confident that they excel in virtue all other preparations of the kind extant. See advertisement

ITOH! ITOH! ITOH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH! WHEATON'S OINTMENT Will Cure the Itch in 48 Hours.

Also cures SALT RHEUM, ULCERS, CHILBLAINS, and all ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN. Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists. By sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 170 Washington street, Boston, it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United ERRORS OF YOUTH. A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion.

will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remeby which he was cured. Same by addressing, in ertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in JOHN B. OGDEN dy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the No. 13 Chambers Street, New York. COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.

This celebrated toilet Sonp, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is wild and and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin .-For sale by all Druggists and Pancy Goods Dealers. feb21-1v

# MARRIED.

On Friday the 16th day of August, 1866, by P. H. Skaggs Esq., at the residence of the bride's father, Dr. J. M. BRITTAIN, of Buncombe county, N. C., to Miss MATTIE E., daughter of Wm. H. Carter, of Knox county, Tenn. On August 16th, at the residence of the bride's father, Nich-clas Clapp, by Rev. J. P. Millburn, of the M. E. Church, Mr. R. A. GIBBS, to Miss O. M. CLAPP, all of Knex county,

five months begins September 10th, 1866.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. JONESBOROUH FEMALE COLLEGE.

DALL AND WINTER SESSION OF

TUITION PER SESSION. Reading and Spelling. Music on Piano or Gui Embroidery, for 20 lessons... Incidental Fee.... s, address
J. C. FOYE, President,
Jonesborough, Tenn.

ST. CECILIE'S ACADEMY. THIS WELL KNOWN ACADEMY nd healthy locations in Davidson county, will re-open on the rst Monday in September. For further particulars, apply at he Academy, or address the MOTHER SUPERIOR, St. ecilie's Academy, Mount Vernon, Nashville, Tenn., ag221m

BOUNTY! BOUNTY!

THE LAW GIVING ADDITIONAL Bounty to Soldiers who served their term of enlistment, to the Widows of Soldiers who died in the army, if no

NFORMATION WANTED OF SAM-LUEL AUSTIN, who left Knoxville on the 20th of August, 1865, by his family residing in Knoxville. Said Austin left this place to be absent two days and nothing has since been heard or seen of him. He is about 28 years of age, about five feet high, light complexion, blue eyes, and sandy hair, with a mark bolow each ear. Any one knowing his whereabouts, whether dead or alive will confer a fewer at the weight of the control o whether dead or alive, will confer a favor SALLIE AUSTIN Knoxville, Tenn.

#### Other papers please copy. HOWELL, GANO & CO.,

138 Walnut Street, CINCINNATI. O.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants,

AGENTS FOR TURN-TABLE APPLE PARERS.

These are the best Machines made for puring Apples We also call attention to our stock of General Hardware, CUTLERY AND GUNS.

HOWELL, GANO & CO., 138 Walnut Street,

Attachment.

Manson Flowers vs. Abner Hildreth. THE PLAINTIFF, ON AFFIDAVIT. THE PLAINTIFF, ON AFFIDAVIT, says the defendant is indicated to him, and so abscands that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and having obtained an original attachment against the estate of the defendant, made returnable before Archabal Dishmon, a Justice of the Peace for Fentress county, and the same have been returned on the 9th of April, 1806, levied upon the have been returned on the 9th of April, 1806, levied upon the No. 7, of Pentress county, Tenn., on the 6th day of October next my office, in District next defend his smit, or it will be preceded with exparter. It is further ordered that this notice be published for four successive weeks in Brownlow's Whig.

August 22, 1866-4to ARCHABAL DISHMON, J. P.

CHANCERY COURT-RUTLEDGE. SALE OF VARUABLE REAL ESTAT

IN OBEDIENCE TO DECREES PRO IN OBEDIENCE TO DECREES PRONOUNCED by the Chancery Court at Butledge, in the causes of John Nance and others, vs. Thomas J. Blanchard and
others, and John Nance vs. Thomas J. Blanchard and another,
and William Kinder vs. Thomas J. Blanchard and others, and
Thomas J. Powell vs. Thomas J. Blanchard and others, and
Thomas J. Powell vs. Thomas J. Blanchard and others, and
Thomas J. Powell vs. Thomas J. Blanchard and others, and
tract or tracts of land, situated in the 8th civil district of
Grainger county. Tennessee, adjoiting the lands of Bihn MilIllicon, deceased, John Renfro, deceased, H. O. Lea, and others,
being the lands purchased by said Blanchard of William S.
Kennedy, and known as the "Lea's Spring" lands, and containing——acres. Said lands will be sold on a credit of six
months, without the right of redemption. Bond with approved
security, bearing interest from the day of sale will be required
of the purchaser, and a lien will be retained on the land till
the purchase money is paid.

of the purchaser, and a lien will be retained on the said the purchase money is paid.

The above property is valuable, being a well known and favorite watering place and summer resort; capable of being made a very beautiful place; about 8 miles from the East Tennesses and Virginia Railroad. Has on it a fine brick dwelling house, and other valuable improvements. Further particulars given on the day of sale.

Rutledge, August 10, 1886. C. C. SMITH, C. & M.

CHANCERY SALE OF VINE FARMING LANDS. IN OBEDIENCE TO A DECREE OF the Chancery Court at Rutledge, in the case of J. D. Curt, et al, Administrator, &c., vs. Mary G. Jarnagin and others, I will sell at public anction to the highest bidder, at the court house door in Rutledge, on Monday, the lat day of October next, a tract of land situated in the 10th civil district of Grainger county, Tennessee, on Bichland Creek, seven miles from Rutledge, on the main read leading from Rutledge to Knexville, adjoining the lands of John Long, James G. Walker and others, containing about 300 acres, well improved. Being the farm formerly owned by P. L. Jarnagin, now deceased.

Terms or Sall.—Said lands will beseld without redemption. Five hundred dollars of the sale money will be required to be paid in six months, and the remainder in twelve months from the day of sale. Bends with approved security will be required for the purchase money, bearing interest from the date of sale, and a lien will be retained on the land till the purchase money is paid. purchase money is paid. Rutledge, August 10, 1866

CHANCERY SALE OF VALUABLE LANDS. IN OBEDIENCE TO A DECREE OF the Chancery Court at Rutledge, pronounced at the July Term, 1866, in the cause of J. D. Curl. Adm'r, &c., vs. Henry Allsup and others, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the court house door in Rutledge, on Monday the 1st day of October next, the following described tracts of land, sitnated in civil districts No. 6 and 7, of Grainger county, to-wit: One tract of about 70 acres, situated in district No. 6, of said county, upon which are a fine Flouring Mill, Saw Mill, Dwelling House, Blacksmith's Shop and Cotton Gin. This is a very fine water power, at the mouth of Buffalo Creek, on the north side of Holston River, adjoining the lands of William Smith, William Gillmore and others.

One other tract situated in district No. 6, of said county, containing about 150 or 160 acres, adjoining the lands of James

containing about 150 or 160 acres, adjoining the lands of James Davis, Hugh Gillmore and others, known as "the Israel Tract."

One tract situated in district No. 7, of said county, known ass "the Indian Cave Tract," containing about 75 acres, upon which are dwelling house and a fine water-power and a Grist Mill, adjoining the lands of Joseph Parrott, Samonol Stall—situated in district No. 7, of said county, adjoining the last mentioned tract, with a dwelling house upon it, containing about 35 acres.

One tract situated in district No. 7, of said county, adjoining the last mentioned tract, with a dwelling house upon it, containing about 35 acres.

One tract, situated in district No. 7, of said county, adjoining the lands of Seth Bales, James Davis and other, known as "the Milliken tract," containing 200 acres, excellent land, well improved.

The above terminated in Calvin Cotner.

well improved.

The above described lands are all situated on and near the Holston River, about 6 miles from the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, comprising good farming lands, and some of the most valuable water power in East Tennessee, and belongs to the estate of the late John Boils, decased.

TERMS OF SALE.—Said lands will be sold without the right of redemption. Ten per cent, of the sale money will be re-quired to be paid in six months, and the remainder in twelve months from the day of sale. Bond with approved security will be required from the purchasers, bearing interest from the date of sale, and a lien will be retained on the lands till

866, C. C. SMITH, C. & M. aug<sup>22</sup>-6t Rutledge, August 10, 1866

#### CHANCERY COURT-KNOXVILLE. SALES OF LAND.

arah Woods vs. Hiram Woods IN ACCORDANCE WITH A DECREE
made in this cause at the July term, 1866, of said court, I
will expose to sale at the court house door in Knoxville, on
Monday, September 24, 1866, the house and lot on Water Street, Knoxville, not far from the upper mill, owned by Hi-ram Woods and now occupied by the complainant Sarah D. A. DEADERICK, C. & M.

muel Shields, Adm'r, &c., vs. Preston Mynatts' Heirs, &c IN ACCORDANCE WITH A DECREE of said court, made in this cause, at the July term, 1866, I will sell at the court house door in Knoxville, on Monday, September the 24th, 1896, the tract of land belonging to the Heirs of Preston Mynatt, deceased, situated in the 4th Civil District of Knox county, containing about 426 acres, \$300 of the purchase money will be required to be paid down, and notes at 6 and a lien retained till payment is made.

August 22, 1866 D. A. DEADERICK, C. & M.

ache, and Billious Fevers; indeed, for Robert Harper, Adm'r, vs. George W. Roynolds and otherst IN ACCORDANCE WITH A DECREE

D. A. DEADERICK, C. & M. "Roger H. Abbott, Adm'r. vs. Joshua H. King's Heirs, &c.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A DECREE made in said case, at the July term, 1866, of said court, I will sell at the door of the court house in Knoxville, on Monday, September 24th, 1966, a tract of land owned by the said Josh-ua H. King, deceased, lying in the 9th Civil District of Knox county, adjoining the lands of James W. Shinpaugh, Cain Taylor and others, containing 395 acres more or less. The sale will be made on 9 and 18 month's time, and bonds required bearing interest, with approved security, and a lien stained for payment of the purchase money.

D. A. DEADERICK, C. & M.

O. P. Temple vs. Burwell Badgett, J. THE DEFENDANT BEING A NON-RESIDENT of Tonnessee, as stated in the bill: It is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in Brown-low's Whig, notifying said defendant to appear before the Chancery Court at Knoxville, on the first Monday of October next, then and there to make defense to this bill, or the same will be taken for confessed, and set for hearing exparts. A

D. A. DEADERICK, C. & M. CHANCERY COURT-TAZEWELL.

Abba Marcum vs. Thomas Henderson, et als. IN THIS CAUSE IT APPEARING that the defendants, Jonathan Marcum, Thomas Henderson and James Marcum are non-residents of the State of Ten nessee, as shown in the bill: It is ordered that publication b nessee, as shown in the bill: It is ordered that publication be made in Brownlow's Whig for four successive weeks, notifying said defendants to appear before the Chancery Court at Tazewell, on the second Monday of October next, then and there to defend said bill or the same will be taken as confessed as to them and set for hearing ex parte. A copy of the order.
P. N. RODDY, C. & M.,
August 22, 1865 By JAMES R. EVANS, D. C. & M.

William Eppes and John L. Evans, Adm'rs, vs. Jane Kirkpat-THIS CAUSE IT APPEARING that the defendant, James Kirkpatrick, is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, as shown in the bill: It is ordered that publication be made in Browniow's Whig for four successive weeks, notifying said defendant to appear before the Chancery Court at Tazewell, on the second Monday of October next, then and there to defend said bill, or the same will be taken

of the order.

August 22, 1866-44°

By JAMES R. EVANS, D. C. & M.

John W. Frogg vs. James M. Wright. Adm'r of the estate of THE DEFENDANT, WM.MILLER, BE-Ting a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, as charged in the bill: It is ordered that publication be made for four successive week: in Brownlow's Whig, notifying said defendant to appear before the Chancery Court at Jamestown, on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in November next, then and there to make his defense to the bill or the same will be taken for confessed and at for hearing ex parts as to him.

August 22, 1860 pt B. O. BOWDEN, C. & M.

CHA NCERY COURT-Jamestown.

Deborah Evans vs. Henry W. Bow. THE DEFENDANT, HENRY W. BOW, oing a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, as charged in ne bill: It is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in Brownlow's Whig, notifying said defendant to appear before the 'hancery Court at Jamestown, on the ist Monday after the ith Monday in November next, then and there to make his defense to the bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and set for hearing ex parte as to him.

August 22, 1866 pf5 B. O. BOWDEN, C. & M.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS. James M. Weight. Adm'r. vs. David Delk, et als. IN PURSUANCE OF A DECREE MAD E for you ug Ladies, under the election of Sisters of the later of St. Dominie, situated in one of the most delightful dhealthy locations in Davidson county, will re-open on the st Monday in September. For further particulars, apply at Academy, or address the MOTHER SUPERIOR, St. Nov ember next, or they will be forever barred.

August 22, 1868 pf5 B. O. BOWDEN, C. & M.

> NOTICE TO CREDITORS. James M. Wright, Adm'r, vs. the Heirs and Creditors of John IN PURSUANCE OF A DECREE MADE

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

LIPS and Thos Biley, being non-residents of the State of Tennessee, and the residence of James B. Schuler, being unknown as charged in the bill: It is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in Brownlow's Whig, notifying said defendants to appear before the Chancery Court at James-town, on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in November next, then and there to make their defense to the bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and set for hearing ex parte

August 22, 1866 p. 5 B. O. BOWDEN, C. & M.

Cyrus Clonch and wife vs. Preston Huff, Adm'r, et als. THE DEFENDANTS, P. L. HUFF,
Branson Huff, Thomas Travure, Lewis Huff, Saliy Travure,
Mary Travure, Samuel Travure, Prudence Travure, Martha
McGoe, Fanny McGoe, Manerya Raney, James Raney, William
McGoe, Preston H. McGoe, Fayotte McGoe, Proctor McGoe,
Patsey Huff, Diodama Duvai, Nancy Huff, McPhilips Huff,
Manerya Welford, Claiborne Markham, Amirew Huff, Florence Huff and Henry Sublet, being non-residents of the State
of Tennessee, as charged in the bill. It is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in Brownlow's Whig,
notifying said defendants to appear before the Chancery Court
at Jamestown, on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in
November next, then and there to make their defence to the
bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and set for hearbill, or the same will be taken for confessed and set for hearbill, or the same will be taken for confessed and set for hearbill, or the same will be taken for confessed and set for hearbill, or the same will be taken for confessed and set for hearbill, or the same will be taken for confessed and set for hearbill, or the same will be taken for confessed and set for hearbill, or the same will be taken for confessed and set for hearbill, or the same will be taken for confessed and set for hearbill, or the same will be taken for confessed and set for hearbill, or the same will be taken for confessed and set for hearbill, or the same will be taken for confessed and set for hearbill, or the same will be taken for confessed and set for hearbill, or the same in all cases in which the Circuit of Chancery Court.

We do not think the petitioner is entitled to any relief upon
the same that the Circuit court, was void for want of
in which both parties consent, the appeal lies direct to the
Supreme Court. These sections expressly give the right of
the same fourt. These sections expressly give the right of
the supreme Court. These sections expressly give the right of
the supreme Court. These sections expressly give the right of
the THE DEFENDANTS, P. L. HUFF.

DROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED

Specifications furnished by the undersigned. Parties desiring his work will do well to visit it in person. Payments to be asde monthly in cash, exchange on New York or State Bonds f preferred.

B. C. McCALLA, Chief Engineer, aug22-3t

Morristown, Tenn. CHANCERY COURT-RUTLEDGE.

Parrott Goodwin and R. P. Moore vs. Wm. N. Lacey THE NAMES OF THE HEIRS AT at Law of Galen Livingston, deceased, of Alfred Livingston, deceased, of Isaac Livingston, deceased, and of Margaret Chancy, deceased, being unknown, as charged in the bill: It is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in Brownlow's Whig, notifying the said Heira at Law of Galen Livingston, Alfred Livingston, Isaac Livingston and of Margaret Chancy to appear before the Chancesy Court, at Rutledge, on the 3d Monday of October next, then and there to make defense to said bill fled against them and others, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them, and set for hearing ex parte. A copy of the order.

August 22, 180; pf: C. C. SMITH, C. & M.

Thomas J. Jarnagin, Adm'r of Wm. F. Taylor, dec'd, et al. THE DEFENDANTS, GEORGE K MOORE and wife Eliza T. Moore, and Joseph Nos, being non-residents of the State: and the residence of the defendant Hughs O. Taylor being unknown, as charged in the bill: It is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in Brownlow's Whig, notifying said defendants to appear before the Chancery Gourt at Butledge, on the 3d Monday of October next, then and there to make defense to said bill filled against them and others, or the same will be taken for confused as to them, and set for hearing ex parts. A copy of the order. August 22, 1866 pf3 C. C. SMITH, C. & M.

James Vittatoe, Robert Fields, et al., vs. James R. Wyrick and Solomon Wyrick. THE RESIDENCE OF THE DEFEN DANT, James R. Wyrick, being unknown, as charged in the bill: It is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in Brownlow's Whig, notifying said defendant to appear before the Chancery Court at Rutledge, on the 3d Monday of October next, then and there to make defense to said bill filed against him and Solomon Wyrick, or the same will be taken for confessed as to him, and set for hearing ex parts. A copy of the order.
August 22, 1896 pt5 C. C. SMITH, C. & M.

Elizabeth M. Hill and Samuel Gill. THE DEFENDANT. ELIZABETH M

Lewis A. Garrett, Adm'r of Reuben Grove, dec'd, vs.

being a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, as charged in the bill: It is ordered that publication be made for four sucthe bill: It is ordered that publication be made for four suc-cessive weeks in Brownlow's Whig, notifying said defendant to appear before the Chancery Court at Entledge, on the 3d Monday of October next, then and there to make defense to said bill filed against him and another, or the same will be taken for confessed as to him, and set for hearing ex parts. A

John Blevins vs. F. W. Taylor, Adm'r. &c., and James THE DEFENDANT, JAMES WHITE

being a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, as charged in the bill: It is ordered that publication be made for four suc-cessive weeks in Brownlow's Whig, notifying said defendant to appear before the Chancery Court at Entledge, on the 3d Monday of October next, then and there to make defense to said bill filed against him and snother, or the same will be ta-ken for confessed as to him, and set for heaving ex parte. A conv of the order. copy of the order. August 22, 1866 pt5 Thomas R Read, Adm'r of N. F. Read, dec'd, vs. Mary

Read and others. THE INSOLVENCY OF THE ESTATE of Noe F. Read, deceased, having been suggested, and a bil filed in Chancery Court at Rutledge, by the Administrator against the Heirs at Law and Creditors, praying that said estate may be administered in said court as an insolvent estate, and a decree having been obtained for that purpose: It is ordered by the Clerk and Master, that publication be made for four successive weeks in Brownlow's Whig, notifying all the creditors of said estate to come forward and present their claims, and have themselves made parties to the bill, in the e and manner prescribed by lav harred. A copy of the order August 22, 1866 pf5 C. C. SMITH, C. & M.

Wm. McConnell, Adm'r of Lafavette Hipsher, dec'd vs. IN THIS CAUSE THE DEATH OF of said court rendered at its July term, 1866, in this case, I will sell at the door of the court house in Knexville, on Monday September 24th, 1866, two tracts of land, one of about 75 acres, and the other of about 180 acres, in Knex county, on the waters of Beaver Creek, adjoining the lands of Wm. Morris, Robert Harper, Jacob Reed and others, belonging to the heirs of George F. Reynolds, deceased, subject to the dower interest of the widow, taking bonds with interest and good security at 6 and 12 months, and retaining a lien till the purchase mency is paid. State of Tennessee: It is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in Brownlow's Whig, notifying said D. Hipsher, to appear before the Chancery Court at Butledge, on the 3d Monday of October next, then and there to show cause why there should not be a revivor against him as one of the Heirs of said Arch. Hipsher.

> Decision of the Supreme Court. UDGES-SAM MILLIGAN, JAMES C. SHACKELFORD, AND ALVIN HAWKINS. THOMAS H. CALDWELL, Attorney General and Re-

> porter. DAVID YOUNG et al vs. R. E. THOMPSON. David Young, et al, filed their petition in the County Court of Wilson county, against Milton A. Underwood, et al. pray-ing for the sale of four slaves for purposes of distribution among the parties as the distributees of William Fetway, de-ceased, and at the March term, 1859, of said court, a decree ceased, and at the March term, 1805, of said court, a decree was pronounced in said cause, directing the clerk of said court to self said slaves to the highest bidder, en a credit of twelve months, taking from the purchaser notes with securities for the payment of the purchase money, except the sum of \$100, which was required to be paid in cash, and to make report

hereof.

The Clerk, as appears from his report, made at the May erm, 1859, of said court, proceeded to sell said slaves, on the 6th day of April, 1859, at which sale the defendant, R. E. ompson, became the purchaser of one of the slaves, Amanda, at the price of \$1,300, of which he paid \$30 at the time of the purchase, and executed his notes with Z. Tolliver as his security for the payment of the balance, due twelve months after date and payable to the Clerk. after date and payable to the Clerk.

No other steps appear to have been taken in the cause, until the January term of said Court in 1865, when it came up further to be heard upon said report, which being unexcepted to was "in all things confirmed," and it was ordered that the cause be retained until the further order of the court.

At the following July term, Thompson filed his experie petition, alleging the sale and purchase, the execution of his note and the confirmation of and the confirmation of the report of the sales, that no other steps have been taken in the cause, and that his note remains unpaid. The petitioner further states there has been no de-cree rendered in the cause, directing the title to said slave out

cree rendered in the cause, divesting the title to said analysis of the heirs of Petway, or vesting the same in him, and asks the court to set aside said sale, and to discharge him from all liability on his note for the payment of the purchase money, upon the ground that by an amendment to the Constitution of upon the ground that by an amendment to the Constitution of the State, adopted on the 22d day of February, 1865, slavery or involuntary servitude was abolished, and all slaves emandpated, and consequently, the court could not, by decree, vest any title to said slave in him.

At the following September term of said court, said cause came on to be heard upon said petition, when it was ordered and decreed that said sale be set aside, and that the petitioner's note be canceled and delivered up, from which an appeal was prosecuted to the next term of the Circuit Court for W. on county.

Afterwards, and at the November term, 1865, of said. Couny Court, a motion was made for judgments against all the purchasers at said sale and their securities, or the notes for

the purchase money, when the court, after rendering judg-ment against the several purchasers of one other slaves, over-ruled the motion against Thompson and his security, upon the ground that, at the preceding so tember term, a decree had been pronounced in the cause, releasing Thompson from the payment of his note, from which action of the court, in overpayment of all note, from which action of the court, in over-ruling said motion, an appeal is prosecuted to this court. At the September term, 1865, of the Circuit Court for Wilson county, the appeal presented to that court from the order of the County Court, releasing Thompson from his purchase, was dismissed, from which an appeal is presented to this court, and both causes are, by consent, heard together.

The first question presented for our consideration is, did the County Court have jurisdiction to grant the relief sought by Thompson, the purchaser? Upon this branch of the case we apprehend there can be but little difficulty, if former adjudications of this court muon this relief are to the case we apprehend there can be but little difficulty, if former adjudications of this court muon this relief are to the case we retions of this court upon this point are to be regarded as authority. In the case of Young vs. Shumate, 3d Sneed, 369.—Young filed his petition in the County Court of Davidson county, seeking to be discharged from the purchase of a slave, made under a decree of said court, and to have the obligation given by him for the payment of the purchase money delivered up to him upon the ground of the unsequences of the slave, and consequent follows: ed up to him upon the ground of the unsoundness of the slave, and consequent failure of the consideration, and alledging that he was defrauded in the sale. In this court, it was argued "in addition to the ground stated in the petition, that in consequence of inequalities in the proceedings, the sale of the slave was void and communicated no title to the purchaser." But this court declined to consider the case, upon either of the grounds assumed in the argument, saying, "if the pesitions were admitted to be sustained by the record we feel very clear that upon a different ground the petition must be dismissed, and that is the entire want of jurisdiction in the County Court to grant any redress in the case stated in the petition." But it is now insisted in an claborate and able argument that by sec-tions 4201, 4205 of the Code, the Legislature intended to con-fer upon the court an enlarged jurisdiction upon this subject, and to give it the power to give relief in such cases and to hear potitions, set aside sales, &c., at any time whilst the cause was in court for any purpose. We admit the plausibility of the argument. But in the case of Bond vs. Clay, et al, 2d Head, this question came directly before this court, when it was held that these sections are morely declaratory of the law, as it new or more extended power or authority, and the assumption that by the provisions of the section before referred to a new or enlarged jurisdiction, was intended to be conferred upon the County Courts, was whelly unfounded. Upon a careful examination of the question we are satisfied with the ruling of the court in that case, but were its correctness area doubtful, we would feel constrained by the court in the case. settlement of the question. But it is insisted the case of Young vs. Shumate, and Bond vs. Clay, are not authorities in the case, because in the former cases the reports of the sale

had not only been pronounced, vesting the title in the purcha-sers, but we think that can make no difference.

Before the confirmation of the report of the sale, the sale incomplete, and the County Court possess the incidental power of setting it aside, but the confirmation of the report of James M. Wright, Adm'r, vs. Jonathan Burnett, et als.

IN PURSUANCE OF A DECREE
made by said Court at its August Term, 1860: It is ordered
that publication be made for fone successive weeks in Brownlow's Whig, notifying the Creditors of the estate of Pleasant
Miller, deseased to file their several claims and make themselves parties to the bill, on or before the 4th Menday in November next, or they will be forever barred.

August 12, 1866 pf5 B. O. BOWDEN, C. A. M.

Lansen Bush vs. Bully A. Phillips, et als.

THE DEFENDANTS, JOSEPH C. PHILLIPS and Thos. Rifer, being non-residents of the State of Tenmoney be delivered up, or exceeded the note be given for the purchase. Thompson, the County Cour't had no jurisdiction to set aside the sale, or to order that the note be given for the purchase money be delivered up, or canceled, or in any manner that the purchaser be discharged from his obligations. It, therefore, follows that the order to that effect, made at the September term, 1863, of the County Court was a mere nulity, and can not in any manner prejudice the rights of the purties.

It is also insisted, and we think correctly that in this class of cases an appeal does not lie to the Circuit Court from the order or judgment of the County Court.

Section 3,17 of the Code provides that "any person dissatisfied with the sentence, judgment or decree of the County Court may pray an appeal to the Circuit Court of the County Court may pray an appeal to the Gircuit Court of the County unless it is otherwise expressly provided by this Code."

This we think is done in the following section, which provides that "in all cases in which the jurisdiction of the County Court is concurrent with the Circuit or Chancery Court, or in which both parties consent, the appeal lies direct to the

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We do not think the petitioner is entitled to any relief upon the state of facts as stated in his petition. The sale hars been confirmed, and thereby the title to the slave became wested in him, and he became the owner thereof without any further order or decree of the court, and consequently the loss occa-